

THE

KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



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KEYNOTER

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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

Dear fellow APIC members:

This issue examines the political times and life of President Woodrow Wilson. Exceedingly complex and contradictory, Wilson led us during the "War to End All Wars." Even though the US did not engage in combat until the summer of 1918 and the war ended some 5 months later, the US suffered 116,704 military combat deaths and some 205,000 wounded. Yet the president campaigned in 1916 to keep the United States from involvement in the war in Europe, despite the outcry to enter it following the sinking of the RMS *Lusitania* in 1915 with the loss of 128 Americans. His slogan of "He Kept Us Out of War" was a winning one.

Wilson, even though he supported US neutrality during most of the war, also understood the need for the world powers to work together to avoid such carnage in the future. He called in his Fourteen Points for free navigation of the seas, self-determination for colonies, and arms reduction. The last Point called for the formation of an ambitious League of Nations where countries could work out their differences diplomatically and hopefully avoid war. For these efforts, in 1919 Wilson became the second US president, following Theodore Roosevelt, to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Interestingly, the war with Germany didn't end officially for the US until President Harding signed the documents to end hostilities in 1921.

On the home front, Wilson was considered a progressive president; the only president to hold a doctorate degree, he also passed the Georgia Bar Exam despite not finishing law school. He was also the first president to hold a press conference. However his administration re-segregated the federal workforce yet oversaw the eventual expansion of Black combat units during World War I (those forces were led by "Black Jack" Pershing, who earned that nickname for commanding Black troops during the Spanish American War).

When Wilson entered office he opposed suffrage for women but ultimately supported their right to vote. He recognized both their contribution to the coming war effort and the political benefits to his re-election if women won the vote. Wilson also oversaw the first national income tax, as well as seeing the creation of the Federal Reserve Board, the reorganization of the US banking system and control of the money supply under the Federal Reserve Act, issues that even today spark intense debate.

When Wilson left office, he had seen his greatest vision -- the League of Nations -- materialize yet the US did not participate due to a defeat in the Republican controlled Senate and a nation calling for a "Return to Normalcy." The lack of US involvement on the international stage would be one of the factors eventually leading to the collapse of the League.

The need for normalcy was what people wanted after the "war to end all wars" had taken a big toll on the American people, as well as the rest of the world, which had suffered even greater casualties -- some 15 million dead and 20 million wounded - over four long years. Every family seemed to be touched by the carnage, including my own where two of my grand-uncles were killed in 1918, one 19 years of age and the other leaving a wife and daughter. With the end of the war and the beginning of a new decade, Americans were ready to get on with their lives and prepare for the "Roaring Twenties".



Christopher B. Hearn
President



In Memoriam

U.I. "Chick" Harris

Founder of the "new" APIC (1960) • Member, APIC (1955-2012)
Editor, The Keynoter (1961-1978)

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

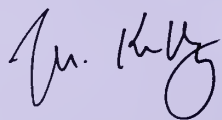
War often makes heroes out of presidents but at a cost. Lincoln was sainted but assassinated. McKinley became a national hero but also fell before the assassin's bullet. Wilson had a moment of divinity before crashing back to earth and finishing his term in a sickbed. FDR died as the final triumph was within sight. Lyndon Johnson's legacy was shattered by Vietnam and George W. Bush's wars ruined the Bush presidential franchise.

War also has a cost on the nation. Even beyond the human anguish and staggering expenditures, each war has a coarsening impact on the national character; the Constitution is disregarded, our enemies and we are dehumanized, the power of the state expands and the individual is diminished.

Even in the face of almost incomprehensible bravery and honor, the lowest examples of greed and heartlessness appear and thrive. Life becomes more intense. Old truths are uprooted. New realities are imposed. Things change.

Although I voluntarily enlisted in the US Army during Vietnam, I have always opposed a military draft. Yet part of the impact of an all-volunteer army is a disconnect between those in uniform and the general public. During World War II the nation went to war and every citizen was called to sacrifice. Today, while our military fights two wars on the other side of the planet, the public calls for tax cuts and increased benefits.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, General Robert E. Lee is believed to have said, "It is well war is so terrible, otherwise we would love it too much."



Michael Kelly
Editor



Features

- 6 Woodrow Wilson
- 22 Halt the Hun!
- 32 Wilson Coattails

NEXT ISSUE-- The next issue will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ronald Reagan, and will include an article on Harvey Milk.

FRONT COVER-- Colorful wartime button featuring President Wilson as the Commander-in-Chief during World War I.

SUBMISSIONS-- *This is your publication. Please feel free to share your ideas, suggestions, illustrations and stories. The Keynoter is delighted to share pictures of interesting political Americana with its readers. When submitting an illustration, send it as an .eps, .jpg or .pdf file to mkelly@mcc.edu. Illustrations should be in color and submitted in digital format with at least 300 dpi resolution (preferably higher). Files must be created at 100% of actual size or larger (smaller risks losing clarity). Digital electronic images should be saved to a minimum of 300 dpi as TIF, GIF, JPEG or EPS files, preferably in Adobe Photoshop.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS-- The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Al Anderson, Tony Atkiss, Larry Brokofsky, Germaine Broussard, Jim Carrico, Steven and Gary Cohen, Robert Fratkin, Tom French, David and Janice Frent, Drew Hecht, Heritage Auctions, Brian Krapf, Tony Lee and Joe Levine.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Just received today my copy of The Keynoter. What an outstanding job you did putting this issue together. I am so thankful that you chose to write the article as it could not have been a better summary of dad's life and career. There was so much to be said about Earl Warren and you were able to capture the key points perfectly. Let me add a thank you to your staff for all their work in preparation and publication. The entire Warren family will be thrilled with what you have done.

Thank you very much.

Bob Warren (APIC #5146)

You did an outstanding piece of work in the Earl Warren article. I was really pleased to see that both you and Chris Hearn mentioned Bob Warren; he is a classic gentleman, and one of the most knowledgeable members of the hobby. There really was no "middle ground" as it concerned Earl Warren. For years we had a marvelous, life-size full body portrait of Chief Justice Warren hanging in the Master Calendar department of the Los Angeles County Superior Court building. Most of us thought it was a fitting tribute but every once in a while some Bircher would make a concerted effort to deface it and did some severe damage on occasion. 2011 was a great year for The Keynoter and I look forward to more of your superb output in 2012.

Jim Welg (APIC #2601)

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All correspondence about content should be addressed to:

Editor

Michael Kelly
1901 Montclair Avenue
Flint, MI 48503
michael.kelly@mcc.edu

Executive Editor

Robert Fratkin
coxfr1492@gmail.com

Illustrations Editor

Germaine Broussard
watrwitch@erols.com

Locals Editor

David Quintin
dqtexas@aol.com

Design & Production

Michael Tews
michael.tews@mcc.edu

All correspondence about mailing and obtaining copies should be addressed to:

Member Services

Mark D. Evans
P.O. Box 55
Avon, New York 14414
MemberServices@apic.us

Advisory Board

Robert Fratkin
Harvey Goldberg
Michael Kelly
Brian Krapf
Al Salter

Contributors

Roger A. Fischer
Robert Rouse

Advertising Director

Mark D. Evans
AdDirector@apic.us

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Woodrow Wilson

By Dr. Roger A. Fischer

Thomas Woodrow Wilson occupied the American presidency from 1913 to 1921, a period that qualified as "interesting times" in the finest tradition of that old Chinese curse. His stint in the Oval Office encompassed the culmination of the Progressive reform movement and the addition of women to the franchise, but also brought a tightening of the color line in federal service and the worst repression of civil liberties since the 1798-9 Alien and Sedition Acts.

The Wilson presidency witnessed the genesis of the United States as an international superpower during World War I and then its failure to accept responsibility for that status in the diplomatic aftermath. It brought to the Supreme Court the incomparable Louis Brandeis, but to the Department of Justice the scurrilous red-baiter A. Mitchell Palmer; the first American political leader to grasp the personal opportunities inherent in the Bolshevik menace.

The Wilson presidency did much to establish the tradition of activist executive leadership in American politics, yet it ended in disarray, with Wilson a helpless invalid sheltered by his wife from the disturbing realities of an administration adrift.

Like his presidency, Woodrow Wilson was very much a creature of contradictions. A brilliant political theorist as a Princeton historian (perhaps the first national leader since Calhoun to do any primary political thinking), he was given to the most elementary errors in judgment when moved by the spirit of moral righteousness that made him among the most arrogant of men (he once confided to a friend, "I feel sorry for those who disagree with me because I know they are wrong").

Twice elected president as a progressive reformer, he was at heart a conservative. Deeply and devoutly a man of peace, he failed to question the ultimate absurdity of war "to make the world safe for democracy." A very good orator with a commanding public presence, he was awkward and aloof in personal relationships—it was said that he could win over thousands with a speech and then lose them all one by one shaking hands as they exited!



6" - 1916

At times a shrewd pragmatist, he was on other occasions doomed to pay a terrible political price because he would not yield an inch on a point that represented, however obliquely, a moral principle. He shrewdly finessed his colleagues into adopting much of his blueprint for a new world order at Versailles, for example, then let all his labors go for naught because he was unwilling to entertain even the slightest compromise with Senate Republicans.

His starchy sense of high moral purpose that was his greatest strength was also his greatest weakness.

Given this rigid self-righteousness ("God ordained that I should be the next President of the United States," he told a startled William McCombs in 1912) in an office demanding flexibility above all else, Woodrow Wilson was a tragedy waiting to happen. Yet his failures were offset by many truly significant achievements. During his first term he signed into law such milestones of progressive reform as the Underwood Tariff Act lowering rates and establishing a graduated income tax, the Federal Reserve Act creating our modern national banking system, the Clayton Anti-trust Act combating monopoly and assuring organized labor the right to exist, and the Adamson Act establishing the eight-hour workday for railroad workers. He put the brilliant liberal Louis Brandeis on the Supreme Court, the first Jew to so serve.

After the German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare prompted him to abandon our neutrality, Wilson proved to be a superb wartime leader, effectively marshaling public opinion and the nation's resources in support of the war effort. His "Fourteen Points" blueprint for peace and a more rational post-war world order induced the Germans to surrender and crafted the broad outlines of the treaty negotiated at Versailles. Its salient feature, the League of Nations, was rejected by the Senate and eventually foundered during the troubled 1930's, but even in failure marked the first step toward world peace through collective action.

Because of this a prominent presidential scholar has said of him, "For all his limitations, Wilson was probably the most influential man ever to occupy the White House."

Born the son of a Presbyterian minister in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856, Wilson grew up in a series of parsonages in Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina and entered Davidson College in 1874. A year later he transferred to Princeton, graduated in 1879, studied law for a year at the University of Virginia, and briefly practiced as an attorney in Atlanta. He turned to graduate study in political science at the Johns Hopkins University, received his doctorate in 1886 for a brilliant thesis entitled *Congressional Government*, was appointed to the Princeton faculty in 1890, established a splendid reputation as a teacher and scholar, and was appointed president of Princeton in 1902.

FOR GOVERNOR



WOODROW WILSON

WE TAKE OUR HATS OFF TO YOU—MR. WILSON

Words and Music by BLANCHE MERRILL



Published by LEO FEIST, Inc., New York

An innovative academician who did much to bring Princeton to the front rank of American universities, Wilson proved singularly unable to keep honest disagreements from turning personal. His failure to eliminate the elitist "eating clubs" led to a willingness to leave Princeton for public office at a time when the New Jersey Democratic machine desperately needed to launder its sleazy image with a prestigious nominee for the governorship. In 1910, Wilson was handed the nomination by men who considered him a safe and harmless idealist, and was elected by the second largest plurality in New Jersey's history. As governor, he shocked the party bosses, gained a national reputation for vigorous reform initiatives, and positioned himself for a bid for the 1912 Democratic presidential nomination.

When the delegates came to Baltimore in June, the folksy Speaker of the House, Champ Clark of Missouri -- known affectionately as "Ole Hound Dawg," -- was the choice of half of the convention, followed by Wilson and Alabama congressman Oscar Underwood. Clark began to close in on the required two-thirds when New York fell into his column on the tenth ballot, but four rounds later party patriarch William Jennings Bryan (angered by Tammany's support for Clark) switched to Wilson and the Clark vote began to dwindle. On the twenty-sixth ballot he lost his majority and on the forty-third, he surrendered the lead. Three ballots later, Underwood released his delegates and Wilson was the Democratic nominee.

With the Republicans hopelessly split between William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt (running in 1912 as an insurgent "Bull Moose" Progressive), Wilson was literally guaranteed the victory if he held the "solid South" and avoided mistakes that would alienate traditional Democratic voters elsewhere. He consequently waged a campaign characterized by its extreme caution, enunciating his "New Freedom" program of safeguarding competitive free enterprise through preventive legislation (not through an activist federal bureaucracy as Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" prescribed).



Safe in its methodology and comforting in its appeal to traditional American values (however antiquated in reality; he would evolve into a closet New Nationalist soon after taking office), the New Freedom brought Wilson 6,293,000 popular votes (42%) and the 435 electoral votes of forty one states. Roosevelt came in second with 4,120,000 popular votes (27%) and 88 electoral votes and Taft third with 3,485,000 popular votes (23%) and the eight electoral votes of Utah and Vermont.

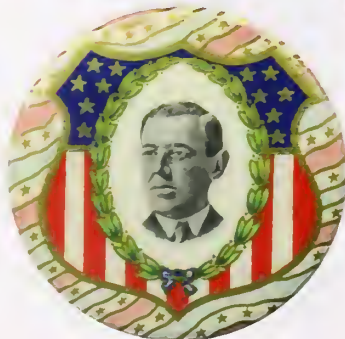
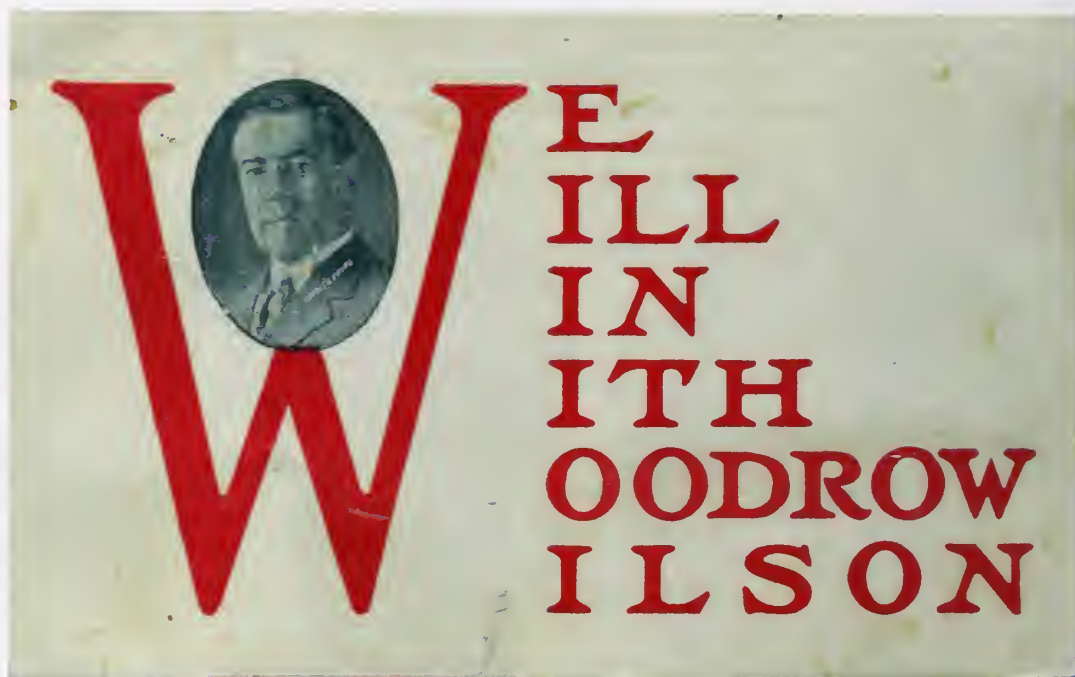


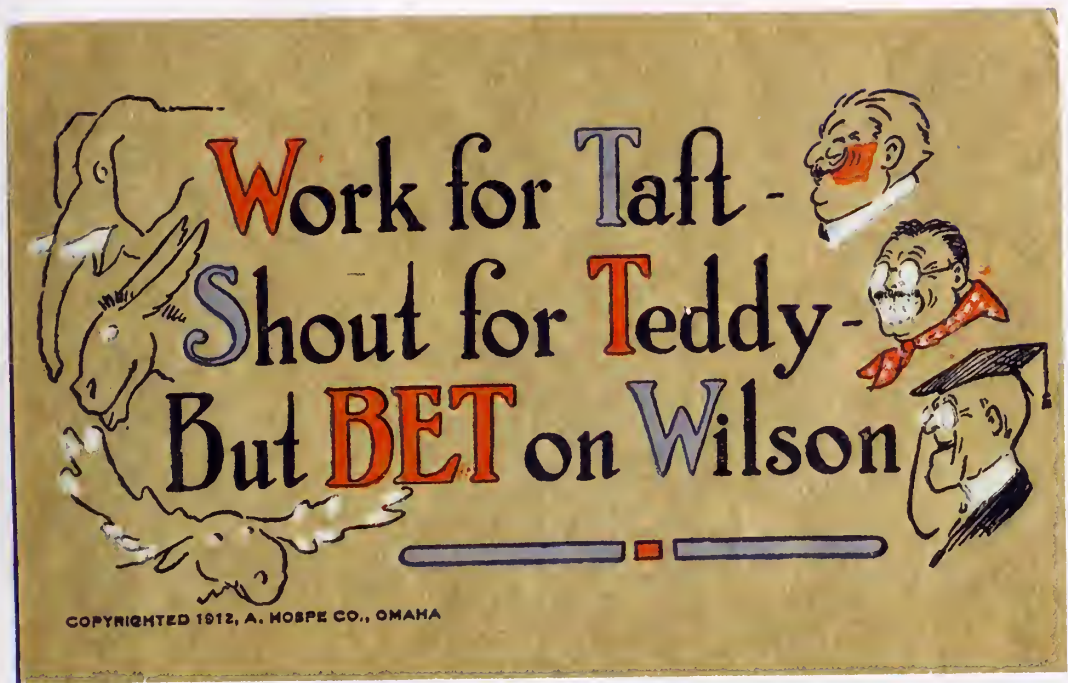
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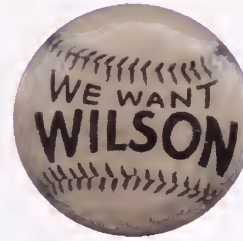
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The 1912 Wilson campaign inspired approximately two hundred varieties of buttons, nearly twenty types of fobs, a rather large number of postcards, some metal lapel pins, ribbons, and posters, at least two types of pocket knives, a few mirrors and pennants, a cigar, and a few glass and ceramic objects. Judged by the awesome number of campaign items produced for the 1896-1908 presidential elections, the 1912 Wilson effort was a rather sparse one in material memorabilia. Among the more desirable 1912 Wilson pieces were several that repeated the lavish colors and designs of 1908. As might have been expected of a campaign waged with such caution, 1912 Wilson items avoided issues and themes almost entirely, relying instead on such rather bland slogans as "Win With Wilson." A button characterized Wilson as "To the White House Bound/ With a Platform Safe And Sound." Rowboat buttons and postcards featured the "Wood-Row" pun. Handsome "Pride of New Jersey" and "Man of the Hour" buttons featured Princeton's school colors. But for thematic creativity, 1912 Wilson items were on the whole vastly inferior to those of his "Bull Moose" adversary Theodore Roosevelt.

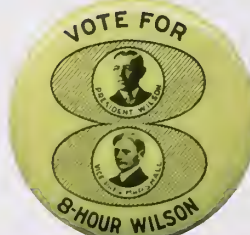
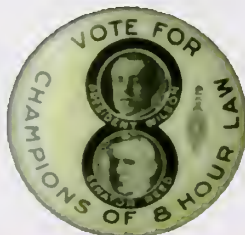


Items promoting Wilson's re-election in 1916 were much more issue-oriented by necessity. In Charles Evans Hughes, he faced a strong candidate supported by both the conservative and progressive wings of a reunited Republican party. To defeat Hughes, Wilson had to hold his 1912 support while winning over some of the reform voters who had gone for Roosevelt in 1912.

His progressive credentials, burnished considerably by his selection of Brandeis for the Supreme Court and his establishment of the eight-hour day for railroad workers, were exploited by many 1916 campaign items. A button proclaimed "Progressive Policies Become Law Under Wilson" and several others featured the figure "8" or such slogans as "The Man of the Eight Hour Day" to celebrate enactment of the Adamson Act.



UNCLE SAM WOOD-ROW WILSON





A much larger number of 1916 Wilson items reflected his campaign strategy of exploiting widespread fears of involvement in the European war and at the same time portraying him as a decisive national leader prepared to defend American interests in a crisis situation. Buttons declared "War in Europe/Peace in America/God Bless Wilson," "Peace & Prosperity," "Safety First," and "He Proved the Pen Mightier Than the Sword." A fob echoed "His Pen Mightier than the Sword." Alliterative paper stickers read "Woodrow Wilson's Wisdom Wins Without War" and buttons "Watchful Waiting Wins" and "Woodrow Wilson's Wisdom Wins."

The catchy (and nicely ambivalent) slogan "America First" was used on many buttons, some of them reading "America First/Thank God for Wilson," "They Have Kept the Faith/We'll Stand By Them/America First," and "America First/Liberty." Decidedly more hawkish was a button featuring artillery, a war eagle, and the motto "An American for America/Preparedness," although calls for preparedness were commonly tied to peace sentiments with such legends as "Peace With Honor/Preparedness/Prosperity" and "Peace and Preparedness."

Buttons urging "Stand By The President", "Stand By Wilson/The Man On The Job," and "For God and Our Country" implied that a capricious switch in national leadership at such a perilous time was unthinkable. The campaign strategy reflected on these items proved successful, but barely so.

Although Wilson rather easily surpassed Hughes in the popular vote by 9,129,606 to 8,538,221 (mainly because the South was literally uncontested), Hughes held a slim lead in electoral votes until the next morning, when California fell into the Wilson column to give him a second term by a margin of just 23 electoral votes, 277-254.

These 1916 campaign items did not turn out to be the last trinkets inspired by Woodrow Wilson, for within five months the German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare forced the man re-elected because "He Kept Us Out of War" to come before Congress to seek "a war to end war, a war to make the world safe for democracy," and for our eighteen months of active involvement in World War I Commander-in-Chief Wilson was a familiar feature on a host of patriotic memorabilia that probably eclipsed in both variety and volume the material culture inspired by his campaigns for public office.





Known as "The Racetrack" it is the top for a metal bank, and button.



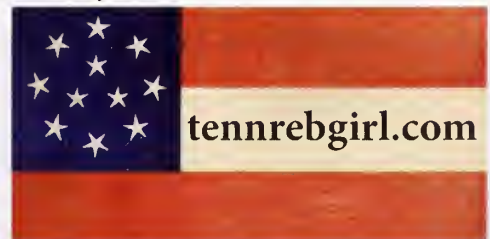
Mirror







OVER 4,000 POLITICAL ITEMS



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Halt the Hun!

By Roger A. Fischer

Although neither our soil nor our way of life was really threatened and our active involvement against the forces of the Kaiser was rather brief in duration, American participation in World War I engendered a popular wave of patriotic zeal unmatched by any other war (or crisis of any sort) in our long history as a nation. Hysteria on the home front reached such proportions that public schools quit offering German language courses, sauerkraut was renamed "liberty cabbage," German-Americans were lynched by mobs in the Midwest, and some patriots demonstrated their Americanism by stoning to death little dachshunds!

Such wartime fervor inspired a massive body of material culture that provides students of history with clear insights into the period and collectors with the opportunity to acquire some of the most beautiful and intense posters, buttons, badges, banners, and other objects ever produced in the United States.

Enormously influential in creating both the climate of patriotic hysteria and the material culture of the period were the series of Liberty Loan drives to sell bonds to fund the war effort.



and three types of posters were designed and printed. A variety featuring Miss Liberty warning, "You buy a Liberty Bond, lest I perish," was the most common, with a million copies made. Another style featured Uncle Sam promising, "You buy a Liberty Bond, I'll do the rest," and the third pictured Uncle Sam grabbing a man's lapel and asking, "Where is your button?"

A total of nearly twenty-four billion dollars was subscribed in response to five campaigns, representing some 66,289,900 individual subscriptions that made an estimated thirty percent of all American men, women, and children investors in the "war to make the world safe for democracy."

When the United States entered the war in April, 1917, a key decision was the funding of the endeavor. Because taxation alone would impose prohibitive burdens on the economy, the Wilson administration and congressional leaders decided to raise an initial two billion dollars through a public Liberty Loan bond drive from May 14 through June 15, 1917. To promote this first Liberty Loan drive massive quantities of buttons were distributed to give to subscribers



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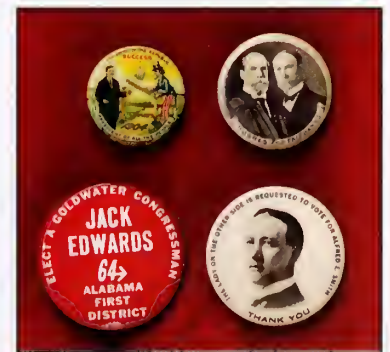
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Theaters promoted bond sales, businessmen worked loan appeals into their ads or sponsored separate pitches, towns suspended other business for loan campaigns, and the Boy Scouts and other organizations mounted bond campaigns of their own. The response was overwhelming, for by the June 15 deadline the drive was oversubscribed by more than fifty percent.

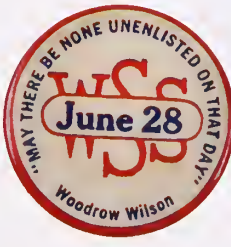
This effort set a pattern for the four drives that were to follow. The Second Liberty Loan drive raised more than three billion dollars through bonds bearing a four percent annual return (up from the somewhat unrealistic $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ yielded by the first issue) in October, 1917. A much greater emphasis was placed this time on bond sales in small communities and rural areas. Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo conducted a coast-to-coast speaking tour to spur sales. In Cleveland, workers erected a huge contraption that allowed every purchaser of a fifty dollar bond to strike a trigger with a sledgehammer that rang a bell in a papier-mâché head of Kaiser Wilhelm! This drive also inspired massive numbers of subscriber buttons and several varieties of posters, including the type featuring President Wilson's portrait and blunt words, "The Time Has Come to Conquer or Submit. -For Us There is But One Choice. We Have Made It." Other varieties featured the Statue of Liberty and Uncle Sam once again. Particularly emotional was one depicting Uncle Sam asking, "Shall We Be More Tender With Our Dollars than With the Lives of Our Sons?"

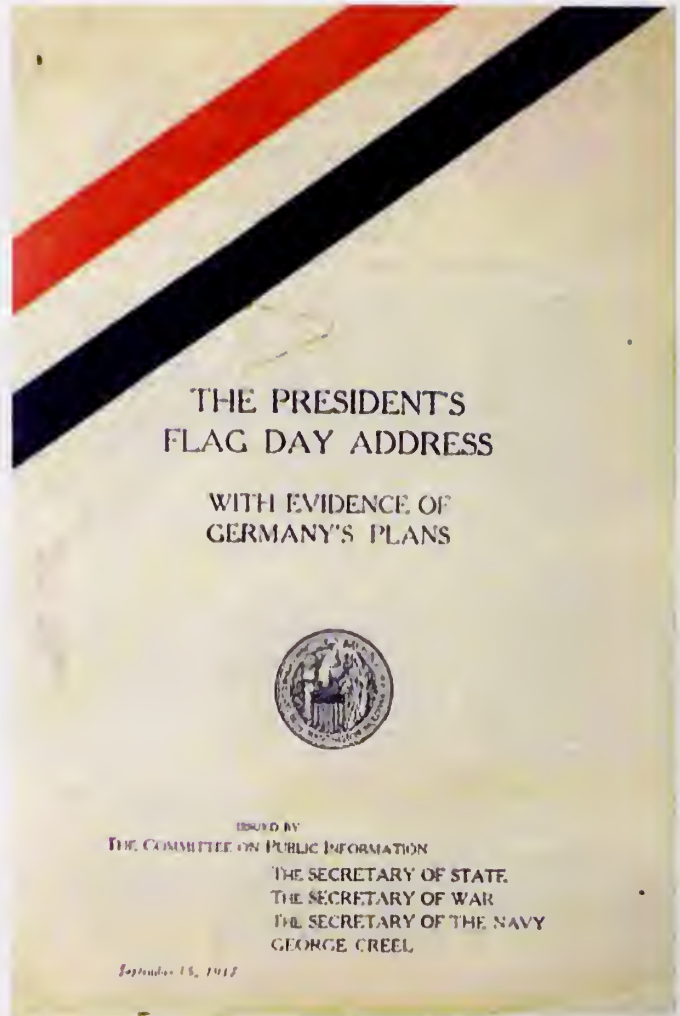
The Third Liberty Loan drive, in April, 1918, waged an even more vigorous campaign in the small towns and rural areas. Six special trains were made into mobile war museums and were accompanied by war heroes on their trips throughout the nation. Poster art, important to the success of the earlier drives, really flowered during the third campaign. The Committee on Public Information, journalist George Creel's enormously effective propaganda machine, established for the third bond drive a Division of Pictorial Advertising, under the leadership of noted popular artist Charles Dana Gibson (creator of the "Gibson girl" pin-up art of the period), to enlist the talents of such noted artists as Howard Chandler Christy, James Montgomery Flagg, and Francis X. Leyendecker in the war effort.

As a result, poster art became liberated to a great extent from the overuse of the Statue of Liberty and Uncle Sam and was generally much more expressive. Conducted as the Germans were gearing up for their great 1918 offensive and as large numbers of American "doughboys" were facing the enemy guns for the first time, these posters demonstrate a growing martial spirit in the United States, evidenced graphically in the "HALT the HUN!" variety and others portraying the Germans as spike-helmeted monsters.



Hebrew booklet - How Wilson has helped the Jews.







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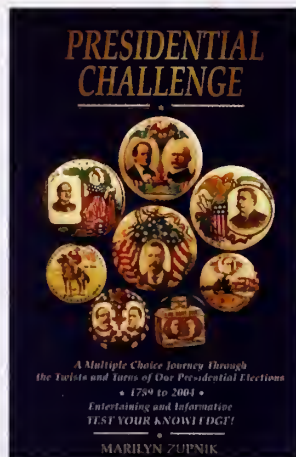
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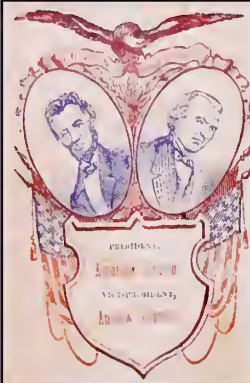
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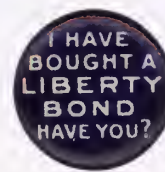
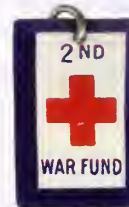
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Wilson Coattails

By Robert Rouse

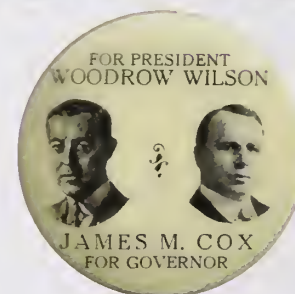
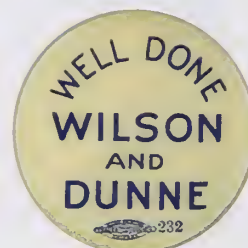
Wilson coattail items were produced primarily in the Midwest and Northeast, mainly in states that he carried in 1912 and then lost in 1916, despite the fact that on the whole his 1916 coattail items were much more appealing than his 1912 ones.

For example, Wilson won Wisconsin in 1912 but in 1916 the Republicans carried it. Senator Robert LaFollette defeated William F. Wolfe and incumbent Governor Emanuel Philipp defeated Democrat Burt Williams. In Illinois both Wilson and Judge Edward F. Dunne (mayor of Chicago from 1905 to 1907) won in 1912 but lost in 1916. Dunne's partisans produced three buttons and at least two ribbons for his two gubernatorial campaigns. Dunne defeated two-term incumbent Charles Deneen in 1912 but lost by 140,000 votes to former congressman Frank Lowden in 1916.

Four years later Lowden received more than three hundred votes for the presidency at the Republican National Convention and in 1924 he declined the vice presidential nomination that was then offered to Chicago banker Charles Dawes. Another Illinois item pictured Wilson with Dr. Martin Foster of Olney, a six-term congressman from 1907 to 1919.

Missouri supported Wilson twice and Governor Elliott Major was promoted in 1916 as a favorite son candidate for the vice presidency following rumors that Thomas Marshall would be dumped because of his frequent run-ins with Wilson. The Major boomlet died, however, when Wilson declared for Marshall before the convention opened in St. Louis. In 1916 Frederick Gardner won the governorship of Missouri and James A. Reed was elected to the second of his three terms in the Senate. The Wilson-Reed 8-hour button recalls the long evolution of a tradition we take for granted today. Ineffectual state eight-hour laws existed during the Civil War. In 1868 Congress enacted the first such federal statute, applying to "Laborers and mechanics employed by the government." This movement was frustrated temporarily in 1905, when the Supreme Court ruled state laws limiting the hours of work to be unconstitutional. In 1912, however, Congress extended the mandate to all persons working under federal contracts and five years later coverage was broadened to include railroad workers. The 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act introduced the concept of a forty-hour week into law, but it was not until the 1950's that this became close to universal.

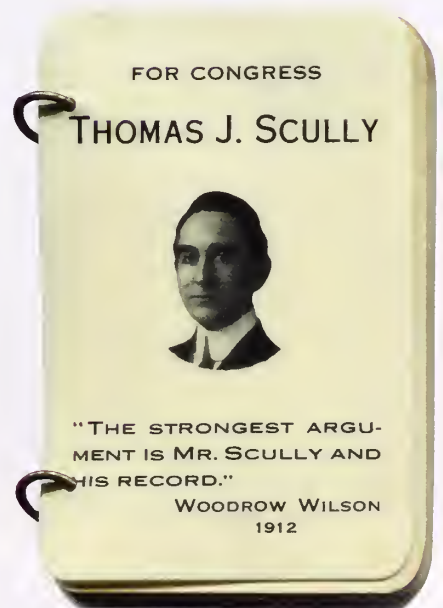
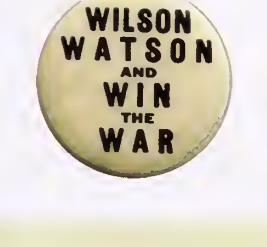
In Ohio, James M. Cox was elected governor in 1912 and 1916, defeating Governor Frank B. Willis (who had beaten Cox two years earlier). The Wilson/Cox jugate is from 1912. Cox defeated Willis again in 1918 and in 1920 was the Democratic presidential nominee overwhelmingly defeated by fellow Ohioan Warren G. Harding. Virginia Congressman Charles Carlin of Alexandria represented his district from 1907 to 1919.



New York Congressman William Sulzer moved up to the governorship after nine terms in the House. As governor he ignored Tammany support, refused to grant Tammany patronage demands and ordered an investigation that revealed vast corruption in state government. Nevertheless, Tammany still controlled the legislature and Sulzer was impeached and removed from office in October, 1913, after resentful legislators discovered that he had diverted some campaign contributions for personal use. His term was completed by Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn, who campaigned for election in his own right in 1914 but lost to Republican Charles Whitman. Sulzer also ran on the American party ticket in 1916 and garnered 126,000 votes.

The highlight of Glynn's political career came when he delivered the keynote address to the 1916 Democratic convention. While discussing the neutrality advocated by Wilson and the party, Glynn adopted the preacher's ploy of rhythmic repetition to rouse the passive delegates, who had little to do as the ticket had been determined beforehand and the administration had written the party platform. Glynn recited a partial roster of American presidents (Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Grant, Lincoln, and Cleveland), in each case citing an international incident which might have ended in war and then announcing with a flourish, "But we didn't go to war!" In short order the delegates were happily anticipating each finale with the shout, "What did he do?" And each time Glynn's refrain prompted the delegates to cheer. Following the convention the slogan "He Kept Us Out of War" -- a more personal assertion than "But we didn't go to war!" -- emerged as the major theme of the 1916 Democratic campaign.

In 1912 Massachusetts Governor Eugene N. Foss won his third consecutive one-year term and David Walsh was made lieutenant governor. A quadragate featuring Wilson, Marshall, Foss, and Walsh was made in several sizes. Walsh was elected governor in 1913 and 1914 and served in the U.S. Senate from 1919 to 1925 and from 1926 to 1947. Another Wilson coattail item, a 7/8" "Wilson Victory League/Chas. McCarthy for U.S. Senate," may also be a Massachusetts piece. Could it have been a primary item? The only Charles McCarthy I am aware of lost to Robert Luce in the thirteenth congressional district of Massachusetts in 1920.





British made, this 10" Wilson "Toby" was part of a set of 11 Allied war leaders

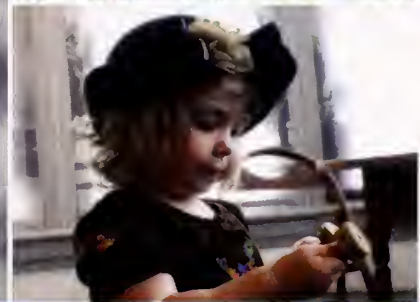


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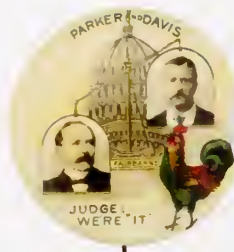
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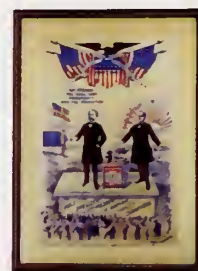
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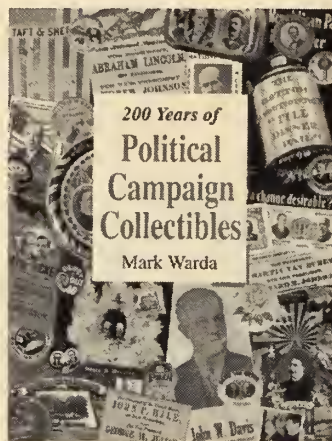
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